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#### From

## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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### Repartment of Justice Madington

OCT 23 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: Richard Allen Posey

This is in reply to your inquiry as to the action taken in the above case.

Posey was charged with bank robbery but found to be incompetent to stand trial and was committed to the Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, where he has been for some eighteen months now. Under the law, we cannot continue to hold him there for an indefinite period unless it is found that, if released, he will probably endanger the safety of the officers, the property, or other interests of the United States. Since Springfield psychiatrists determined that Posey is not dangerous, the Criminal Division agreed to a dismissal of the indictment to pave the way for his transfer to a state mental institution.

Mr. Lloyd Buford, United States Attorney in Macon, Georgia, objected to dismissing the indictment because of strong local feeling concerning the case. After several conversations, it was agreed that Mr. Buford would discuss with Judge Bootle, the advisability of returning Posey to the sentencing court for a judicial determination of dangerousness. As of now, Judge Bootle has not yet expressed himself on that point. If the judge will make a finding that Posey is dangerous to the interests of the United States -- which he may do notwithstanding the findings of the psychiatrists -- Posey may be held indefinitely at Springfield and the indictment can remain outstanding. If not, Posey should be transferred out of federal custody by dismissal of the outstanding indictment and transferred to a suitable state institution for further care pag treatment.

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

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#### Report by Program Committee on Proposed Program for the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

#### To the Executive Committee

We assume that when the President requested the formation of this new and special Committee of Lawyers he had in mind that it would perform functions:

- which would naturally fall within the special competence of lawyers as lawyers, or
- 2. which could be performed by lawyers as citizens better than by other kinds of citizens.

We further assume that he did not intend to assign functions to this Committee which some other agency, private or public, was already performing competently.

On these assumptions we recommend as a program:

- I. That, as a general proposition, this Committee do not try to duplicate or supplement the work which other experienced groups like, for example, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., are now doing competently.
  - A. This means that, except as hereinafter stated, we should not attempt to supply or supervise

counsel for individual persons whose civil rights are being violated.

- B. However, many lawyers have already volunteered to this Committee to serve as counsel in such individual cases. We should encourage such volunteering, and seek, through State, City and County Bar Associations throughout the United States, to bring about more volunteering for this purpose.
  - a. Nost of these lawyers will be inexperienced in

    this type of case -- especially in the kind of
    atmosphere which they will find in the State
    courts of the South.
  - in one of the law schools or associations which conduct classes and clinics for instruction in practice and substantive law in this highly specialized field. They should then be assigned to cases by such school or association and supervised by it.
  - c. Our Committee should restrict itself in this
    field to recommending volunteers and to assisting in obtaining financial support for such
    clinics to cover the cost of its volunteers.

II. In all of the functions outlined in this memorandum we should decentralize the work as much as possible into the State and local Bar Associations which are willing or can be persuaded to undertake these responsibilities and duties in their separate localities. To this end, this Committee should induce each Bar Association to cooperate in the program here outlined, and to adopt resolutions committing themselves to perform the duties herein detailed.

Specifically, this Committee should recommend and urge that:

- 1. Bar Associations, local and State, should issue pronouncements advocating full compliance with final orders of a court.
- 2. They should conduct educational campaigns on State and local levels to persuade citizens of the need to comply promptly with such orders.
- 3. They should arrange for their members to talk to local lay groups about the supremacy of law and the duty of every citizen to comply with the courts decisions.
- 4. They should spread the legal doctrine that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States

are paramount over the local State laws of segrega-

- 5. They should answer inaccurate statements of the law in this field made by public officials or lawyers in their communities.
- 6. They should file amicus briefs in important civil rights cases with the acquiescence of the attorneys involved in the case.
- III. That the Committee, as lawyers, should be ready:
  - A. To furnish public speakers in any part of the country on civil rights subjects.
  - B. To promote respect for the judiciary by defending judges whose decisions and opinions in this field may be unpopular in their communities.
  - C. To furnish, through volunteers, expert assistance from law schools and leading law offices in legal research, legal scholarship and brief writing, particularly in the Supreme Court of the United States and on new constitutional theories and new approaches.
  - D. To arrange for the writing and publication of articles and pamphlets, where appropriate, in the field of civil rights.

- F. To make public statements at appropriate times, and from time to time, on the necessity of upholding the law of the land as enunciated by the Supreme Court.
- Generally, to do as a national body, and on appropriate occasions, the specific things outlined in paragraph II, especially when the local and State Bar Associations decline to do so.
- IV. That this Committee, composed as it is of lawyers of prestige in various parts of the United States, should be willing and ready, where emergencies arise, to call upon the public law enforcement agencies of the United States, the various States and their subdivisions for the physical protection of American citizens seeking to obtain civil rights guaranteed to them by law.
  - A. For this purpose, each State and local Bar Association should be requested to set up committees of its leading lawyers to whom our Chairmen or Executive Secretary could immediately and directly refer distress requests which may come to this Committee for emergency action.

    An exemple of this was the rioting in the suburb of

Philadelphia which was held to a minimum by the quick but protracted efforts of our Co-Chairman, Mr. Bernard Segal. Emergency committees like this should exist in every community and their names, addresses and phone numbers should be filed with our Committee for instantaneous reference.

- V. To do all it can to remove all forms of racial discrimination in all Bar Associations and Legal Societies in the United States.
- VI. That this Committee, as lawyers, should directly intervene, in any manner advisable, preferably through its local members, in any situation where there is involved some interference with a lawyer's right to practice law or to protect adequately the interests of his client in a civil rights matter. An example of this kind of obstruction arose recently in Farmville, Va., involving a Harvard Law School student.
- VII. In order to meet these duties and spread the effort numerically as well as geographically, the membership of the Committee should be greatly increased in those States where the issue is acute.
- VIII. To urge law firms to employ qualified Negro lawyers as readily as equally qualified white lawyers.

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- 1. Quota systems for employing Negroes.
- 2. Correcting de facto segregation in public schools.
- 3. President's Civil Rights Bill.
- 4. etc., etc.

This will serve to bring all these controversial issues into the open for discussion instead of permitting them to smolder under the surface.

- X. Provide one or more annual awards for lawyers in the South and elsewhere who have distinguished themselves for courage in this field at great professional and personal risk to themselves. The President should be asked to confer these awards in our name at the White House.
  - XI. Make periodic reports to the President, with recommendations, if any, for official action by the Executive and

Legislative Branches. Annual meetings with the President at the White House would serve to increase the prestige and effectiveness of the Committee.

XII. Constant liaison should be maintained with other national groups working in the general area of civil rights.

. The foregoing program arises primarily from the fact that the members of this Committee are all lawyers; and it is a plan of action for it as lawyers.

We believe, however, that an even more important task for this Committee arises from the fact that it is composed of citizens who by virtue of their local (and even national) prestige can, and do, exercise leadership as citizens among their fellow citizens in their respective communities.

How can they best exercise their local leadership in this field?

I. The chief objective should be to get racial strife off the streets and out of the control of mobs, into a room where both sides can sit down to air their views face to face, and come to some agreement as to a course of action. This cannot be done unless a bi-racial committee which is so constituted as to command the respect of both races takes the leadership. One of the reasons for picket lines, sit-ins, rock-throwing and other violence is that in

many communities, especially in the South, there are no other avenues of communication between the two races. If a door can be opened to free and quiet communication between them under the auspices of a respected committee composed equally of both races, a path will be provided to peace and understanding. This has been shown to be true by successful experience in such places as Cambridge, Md.

This kind of discussion, mediation and agreement will take more time, patience, effort and skill, and it will be less dramatic than some of the other parts of this program. But in the long run it will be more effective and produce more lasting results. We are sure that the President had this long-range objective in mind for this Committee -- which, by reason of its composition, is better equipped to do this than any other private or public group.

The Committee through its leading local members should immediately foster the formation of such bi-racial committees in every community possible in the South. We emphasize the South, because it will be seldom indeed in that section of the country that the local political leaders — the Mayor or the Governor for example — will make a conscientious effort to organize an impartial, representative bi-racial committee to obviate discrimination in education, jobs, housing and public facilities. Therefore this vacuum of leadership should be filled by our leading lawyers by organizing such groups in their communities — and we should encourage our local members to do so.

communities is not quite so clear. There the political leaders, whether activated by thoughts of vote-getting or by conscientious solicitude, or by a combination of both, become very active as soon as protests come from Negroes seeking equality of job opportunities, better housing and schools. Where, as in New York, the Governor and the Nayor are both active in getting bi-racial groups to meet, it is doubtful whether we should try to compete or even supplement these efforts.

However, wherever there is conflict or the possibility of conflict in Northern communities, and no leadership has been taken by the political leaders, we should take the leadership through the formation by our members of bi-racial committees for those communities.

AS mediators the immediately pressing problems -- such as discrimination in public-place accommodations, equality of opportunities in labor unions and discrimination in private non-union employment.

range problems of better education and vocational training for Megroes to equip them more adequately for highly skilled jobs — manual, white-collar, supervisory, academic and professional jobs. They can stimulate equality in Negro vocational training. At present, especially in the South, Negro vocational training is

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vocational training for the whites is in such fields as electronics, television, dental, mechanics, etc. This is also true to some extent in the North. Megroes should be encouraged and given the opportunities for training in something other than menial tasks at one end, or the higher professions at the other. Those who are qualified should also be educated and trained in the highly skilled trades. Success in this endeavor would solve many of the other problems and grievances. A decent, well-paid job will solve many of the other points of dispute. This, too, is a long-range program, but we can accelerate it and its beneficent results by the use of these bi-racial committees whose members will understand the local problems and the local personalities better than anyone else.

W. Lawyers, as leaders, should also stimulate their local Boards of Education to include courses in civil rights in all its phases in the public and private high schools, so that the next generation will not be as ignorant of the issues involved as is this generation.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON PROGRAM

Bruce Bromley, Esq.

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6/26/63

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President, South Dakota State Bar Association

President, Louisiana State Bar Association

Staff Director

JayVan Covington, an 18 year old resident of Fource, North Carolina, was indictedunder the following six indicteents on Phy 7, 1962 by the Grand Jury for Union County:

- 1. Conspiracy to break and enter a store with intent to commit a felony therein;
- 2. Preaking and entering said store with intent to condit a follow:
- 3. Largeny from said store of goods and comey worth more than \$200.00;
  - 4. Receiving said property, knowing it to be stolen;
- 5. Assault in a secret manner upon one Zeb Scorer with intent to kill by rifle shots;
  - 6. Resisting arrest (a misdemenor);
  - 7. Attempt to brook jail (also a misdemeanor);
- 8. Ascault in a secret manner upon the County jailer, with intent to kill, with a piece of board.

On Monday, May 7th, defense counsel moved for a continuance of the trials until the next term of court, on the grounds that the indictments had only been returned that same day, and counsel needed time to prepare the defense to the various charges, which involved four separate transactions. The motion was denied, and trial set for Mednesday, May 9th. (This occurred immediately after the Juige had denied motions of defense counsel in the kidnapping cases, asking for trial to the current term under indictments returned last August.)

charges were consolidated for trial. Covington's two co-defendants pleaded guilty. Counsel moved to quash the indictments against Covington, on the grounds that Magroes had been intentionally excluded from the grand jury. Counsel also asked for a hearing at which to establish the facts of such discriminations, after time and opportunity to investigate and propage for the hearing. The rightto such a hearing was established by State V. Terry,

248 H. C. 334, 103 S. E. 26 404 (1958), but the judge demied the motion.
A similar motion directed at the potit jury was also demied.

It is interesting to note that the grand jury for 1962 in Union County included one Megro, as has every Union County grand jury since 1925. Apparently, the authorities believe that placing a Megro on a jury avoids the Constitutional problem.

Testimony against Covington was that of the co-defendants, who admitted breaking into the store and stealing the above-massed items. They testified, however, that the escapade had been suggested to them by Covington and that he had accompanied them to the store, stood watch while they entered, and shared, the proceeds with them.

Under North Carolina law, uncomborated accomplice testimony is sufficient to sustain a conviction. The defendant is entitled to a cautionary instruction, and one a signer in this case.

Cowington took the stand and denied any involvement in or knowledge of the incident, testifying that he was at home from 10:30 on the night in question. His mother testified to the same effect.

The jury was out 35 minutes, and brought in verdicts of guilty on all three felony charges.

Mext to be called for trial were the attempted escape and secret, assault on the jailer. Covington had admitted an attempt to escape and assault to defense counsel. They took place on threh 29th, after Covington had been held for 20 days without having been permitted to see parents or a lawyer, according to him and his parents. The authorities say he was permitted visitors.

The defense tendered pleas of guilty to attempted escape and simple account. The court accepted pleas to attempted escape and assault, both micromanors.

Next case called, on Thursday afternoon, was resisting arrest.

This allegedly occurred on March 9th when two policemen picked Covington up on unremate for the store and shooting incidents. The defense asked that the case he put over until Friday morning in order to summon witnesses.

The court accuraced, and trial on the secret assault by rifle shots was

started. Again, both co-defendants plended guilty, and prepared to testify against Covington. They had admitted participation in this incident, the firing of a number of rifle shots at a service station and passing trucks from across the highway, and claimed that Covington was with them.

had been sitting in court during all of the prior proceedings against Covington. Counsel streamously objected to the jury, but the court ruled the jurors acceptable in the absence of any admitted prejudice. Lengthy voir dire ensued, with all jurers denying any pre-judgment of the case, any prejudice against negroes, any tembership in the Klan or Citizens Councils, any friendship with any tembership in the Klan or Citizens Councils, any friendship with any tembers thereof, etc. (There were two Regroes on the jury tendered to the defense, but Covington did hot feel that they offered any cause for hope.) The voir dire consumed the remainder of Thursday afternoon and early evening.

On Friday morning before court opened, the Judge called defense counsel into chambers. He indicated that his docket still had some unfinished beciness on it, and that he would not be able to get to it if the two remaining trials of Covington went ahead. He offered in return for a plea of guilty to resisting arrest, to postpone the secret assault trial, sine die.

The Judge indicated his recognition of the fact that the jury would surely convict on both charges (a recognition fully shared by defense counsel); he further indicated that upon conviction for the secret assault, centence would be severe (maximum is 30 years), whereas if it were postpened, the case wight possibly never come to trial. Even if it did, he indicated chances for a lighter or concurrent sentence would be better before an un-antagenized judge. Defendant and counsel agreed it would be wise to secont the continuance, and Covington pleaded guilty to resisting arrest. Covington was sentenced to a total of 62 months on the three misdementars and 7-10 years on the three felonics, the two sentences to run concurrently. The on-defendants received 3-5 years each.

Ligrenis were noted. Appeal bond of \$10,000 (plus \$500.00 for costs) was set, as well as \$5,000 on the remaining follow charge. Thus, it will take \$15,500 to get Covington out pending appeal.

It is felt that chances for reversal on appeal are excellent,

because of the feilure to give the defense a hearing on the alleged jury discrimination.

However, under North Corolina law, the defendant must remain in the county fail while his appeal is pending, and his sentence does not begin to run until the appeal is decided or dropped.

Covington will be elegible for parole after 1/4 of the 7 year minimum (21 months), and it seems preferable that he serve his time if he cannot make bail pending appeal. This is a decision which should be made within the next week.

An appeal would be very important. It is the only way to break out of the artitrary power of the local authorities and trial judge and prescenter. The real story of a trial in the Monroe courtroom does not appear in this summry; it can only be experienced.

The working partnership between the judge and the prosecutor is complete, and their heatility event, as is that of the jury. The local "law enforcement" authorities loiter everywhere. Mean, petty harassment is constant. The underdeg is kept constantly aware of where the power lies. An act of setting a high appeal bond is a knowly disguised tount: We know there are errors on the trial, but what are you going to do about it? Let your client not in his solitary dangeon in the county jail where we run things?

It will be difficult, but more such challenges must be taken up before things will get better for the people in Touroe. Each little victory is very significant; each little less is a set-back. The issue is justice, and justice has small chance at the level of the court-house in Union County. Every case which can go up a little higher lifts justice a little higher out of the dust of Union County.

Summary prepared by Eal Witt, who, with Richard J. Scupi, was counsel for Jayvan Covington.

1746 Columbia Road, N. W. Washington, D. C. Ihy 15, 1962

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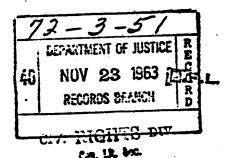
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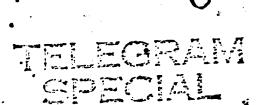
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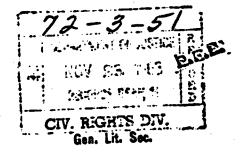
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BURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WASHDC

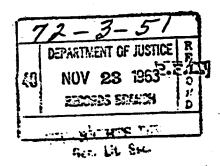
YOUR TELEGRAM THIS DATE TO JOHN POLLEY DELIVERED TO ADDRESSEE

755PH

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(29).

1202P EST NOV 23 63



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WUT078 WUB110 EB1 , 822

NS SEA077 COLLECT SELMA ALA 22 840A CST

BURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WASH DC

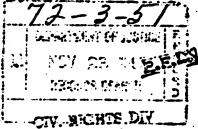
YOUR TELEGRAM TODAY JOSEPH A LAPORTE 2216 ALABAMA AVE DELIVERED

942PM

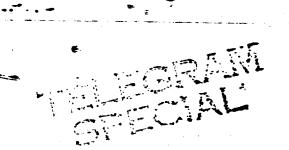
WESTERN UNION TEL CO

(27).

1203P EST NOV 23 63



Gen. Lit. Sac.



TELEGRAPH CO. TO SERVICE TO SERVICE STREET

1.04137 63 m 3:57

WAY176 037 WA145

(DJ) (NS SEAUST) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 812P

BURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WASHDC

YOUR TELEGRAM THIS DATE TO MAX L TEPPER DELIVERED AT 810PM
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(28).

354P EST NOV 23 63

DEPARIMENT OF JUSTICE R

NOV 23 1963 PG

RECORDS SPANCH D

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.

Gen. Lit. Sec.

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A CONTROL OF MACHES

TELESTACH OFFICE

200 (3) AB M 3:50

WUT175 WUAU36 WA138

(DJ) (MS SEA072) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 837P CST

BURKE HARSHALL

ASST ATY GENL CIVIL RIGHTS IVN WASHDC

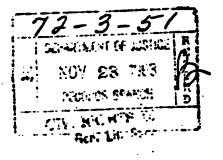
YOUR TELEGRAL H CECIL MILLER JR 517 DIXIEDR DELIVERED TO ADDESSEE

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WESTERN UNION TEEGRAPH CO

(15)-

353P EST NOV 23 63



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EBIG! 23 Fil 3:59

1.UT174 1.UA035 WA137

(DJ) (NS SEA055) COLLECT SELM ALA NOV 22 425P CST

BURKE MARSHALL

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WETERN OREDEREBH COT

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352P EST NOV 23 63

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(DJ) (NS SEAUS1) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 1022A CST BURKE MARSHALL

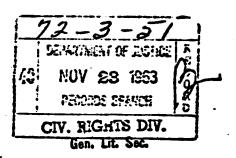
ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WASHDC

YOUR TEEGRAM DATE ERSKINE POWELL OLD MARION JNCTION RD DELIVERED

1013PM

WESTRN UNION TEL CO

351P EST NOV 23 63



7:27

WUT023 TUA022 W126

(DJ) ( HS SEA071) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 8379 CST

TURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVIN WASHEC

YOUR TELEGRAM DATE LOUIS E NUTCHISON 1510 MEN ORRVILLE RD DELIVERED

TO ADDRESSEE C55PH

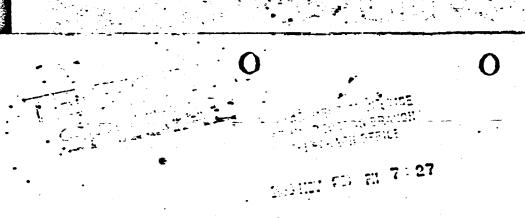
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(58).

723P EST NOV 23 63

72-3-51

Gen. Lit. Sec.



1.01023 TUA022 W126

(DJ) ( NS SEA071) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 837P CST

EURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WASHDC ?

YOUR TELEGRAM DATE LOUIS E HUTCHISON 1510 NEW ORRVILLE RD DELIVERED

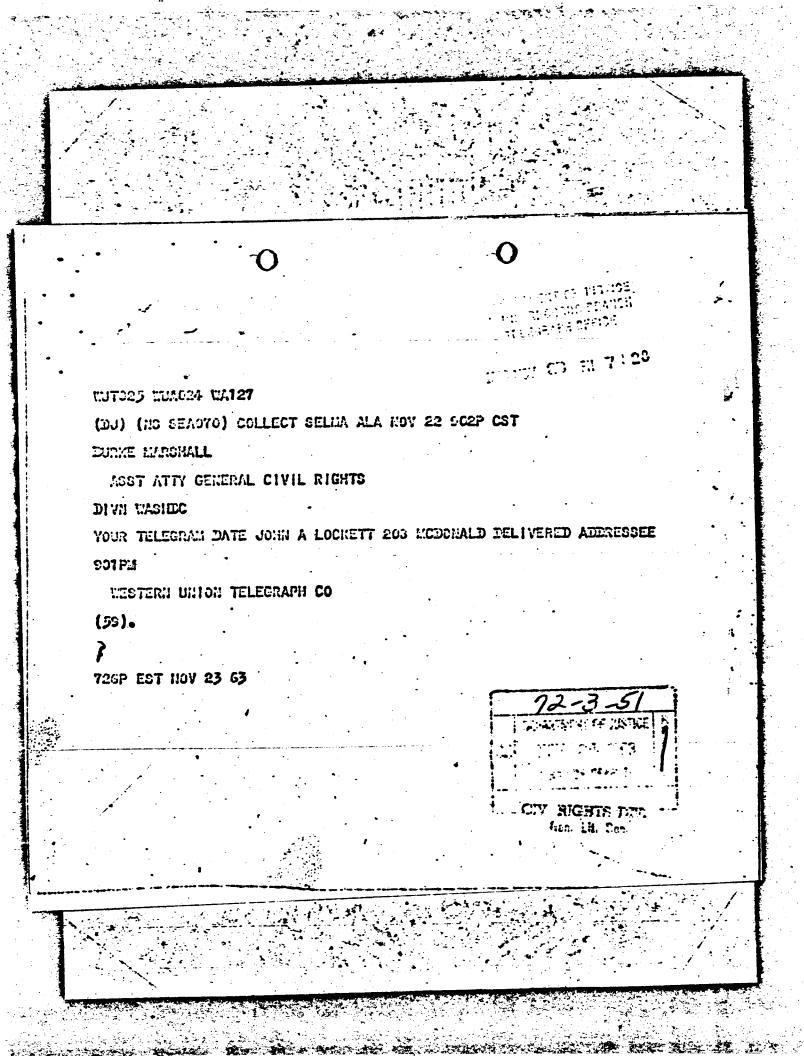
TO ADDRESSEE 855PM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(58).

723P EST NOV 23 63

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(DJ) (NS SEA070) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 902P CST

BURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS

DIVN WASHDC

YOUR TELEGRAM DATE JOHN A LOCKETT 208 MCDONALD DELIVERED ADDRESSEE

901 PM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(59).

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(DJ) (HS SEASSE) COLLECT SELMA ALA HOY 22 STJP

DURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVE WAS DO

YOUR TELEGRAM THIS DATE TO CHARLES D DAIVER NEW ORRVILLE RD

DELIVERED TO ADDRESSEE 750PM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(22).

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VMUT029 A039 WA146
(DJ) (NS SEA068) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 813P
EURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WAS DC

YOUR TELEGRAM THIS DATE TO CHARLES B DRIVER NEW ORRVILLE RD.

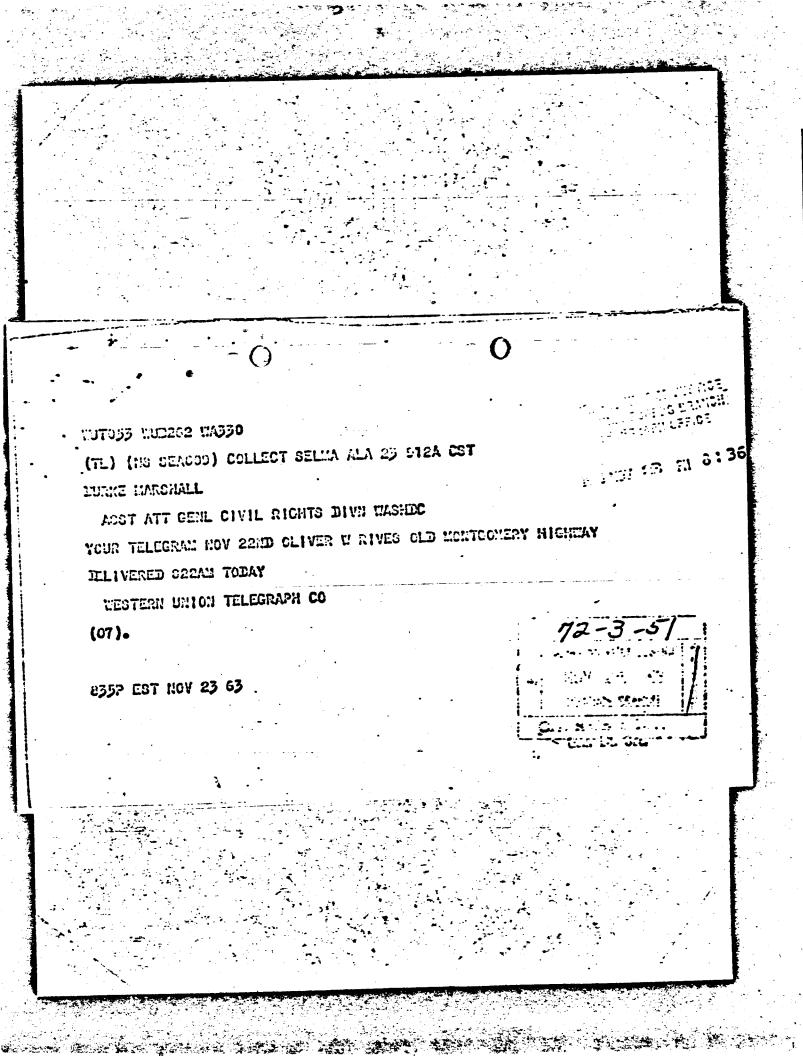
DELIVERED TO ADDRESSEE 750PM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(28).

733P EST NOV 23 63

72-3-51
DEPARTMENT OF ASSING A
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ACCORDS ENABLY
CAY, NIGHTS DIV.





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(TL) (NS SEAGOS) COLLECT SELMA ALA 23 912A CST

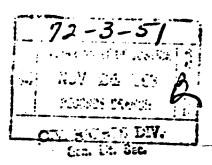
BURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATT GENL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WASHDC
YOUR TELEGRAM NOV 22ND OLIVER W RIVES OLD MONTGOMERY HIGHWAY
DELIVERED 822AM TODAY

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO

(07).

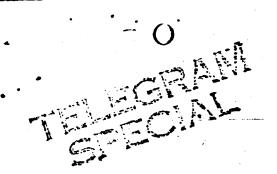
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1. And 17 71 0:36

THE PROPERTY OF PURPOSE MUNIC DESCRES CRAISE TELEGRAPH 677.52 \$3101 20 71 7:39 MUTOSO MUADAG MA139 (DJ) (HOSEADE) COLLECT SELMA ALA MOV 22 STEP CST DURKE MARSHALL ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVIN WASHEC YOUR TELEGRAM DATE ROBERT T ELDER 306 SELMA AVENUE DELIVERED WESTERN UNION TEL CO (16). 734P EST NOV 23 63 Columbia Div. ten Lit Seq /



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TELECORUM OFFICE

15 kg 23 g; 7:39

WUT030 WUA040 WA139

(DJ) (NSSEA03) COLLECT SELMA ALA NOV 22 913P CST BURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN WASHDC

YOUR TELEGRAM DATE ROBERT T ELDER 306 SELMA AVENUE DELIVERED

915PM

WESTERN UNION TEL CO

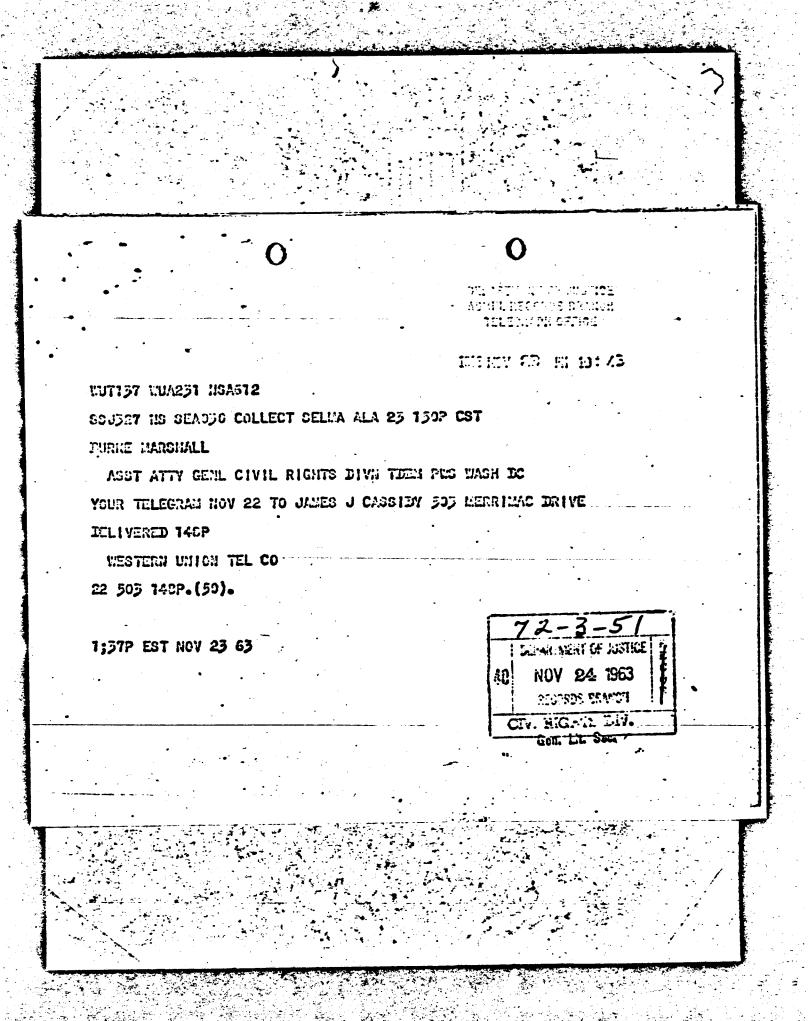
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72-3-51

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WUT137 WUA231 NSA612 SSU327 NS SEA030 COLLECT SELMA ALA 23 150P CST DURKE MARSHALL

ASST ATTY GENL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVN TDEM PUS MASH DC
YOUR TELEGRAM NOV 22 TO JAMES J CASSIDY 503 MERRIMAC DRIVE
DELIVERED 148P
WESTERN UNION TEL CO

22 503 148P.(50).

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NOV 24 1963 R
RECORDS BRANCH D

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## TELEGRAM SPECIAL

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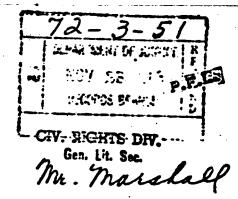
EEV/UATO2 NSA223 -NS SEA035 PD SELMA ALA 22 230P CST

BURKE MARSHALL

ASSTY ATTORNEY GENERAL CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION WASH DC
THE GRAND JURY AND COURT OFFICIALS OF DALLAS COUNTY ALABAMA
SINCERELY DEPLORE THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
WE PLAN TO POSTPONE OUR APPEARANCE IN WASHINGTON TO A LATER
DATE

R D WILKINSON, FOREMAN, JAMES A HARE, CIRCUIT JUDGE, BLANCHARD L MCLEOD, CIRCUIT SOLICITOR, HENRY F REESE, JR, DEPUTY SOLICITOR, AND JAMES G CLARK, JR, SHERIFF (40).

722P EST NOV 22 63



11/22/63

## Telegraph Office

Durke Harshell
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

The following named persons are to <u>each</u> receive the attached telegram. You will please notify my office as to confirmation of delivery to <u>each</u> of the recipients.

" Moseph A. Loporte Charles B. Driver "Moseph A. Laporte

Ecw Criville Highway 9:42216 Alabama Avenue Cone E. Coffee M Cummerfield Road 7:50 Selma. Alabama of Solma, Alabama Solma, Alabama Max L. Topper 107 Ecoper Drive 6.0 Selma, Alabama % Louis E. Eutcheson 85 1510 New Crrville Ed. Lamar MaFerrin GISPA 203 Water Avenue Selma, Alexana No Selma, Alabama Oliver W. Rives
Old Montgemery Eghy. John A. Lockett Ammon L. Miller 11 7 203 Habanald ( 200 Third Avenue y Selma, Alabama qiol Selma, Alabama 8:7 Belma, Alabama 5 b. Dernard Weatherly Robert T. Elder 4:45 Route 2, Dox 331 100 Gary Selma, Alabama 4 m Selma, Alabama Solna, Alabama VJohn Polley Vience W. Morrison an Herrifield Drive 17 c/o Mrs. John Polley 1/2 Selia, Alabama 476 Eurasville Road gr Selma, Alabama nonder-Old Marien Junction Road Mr. Cecil Miller, Jr. 10:18 Selma, Alabama 1/2 517 Dixie Drive Q:57 Solma, Alabama

Journes J. Cassicy 10 503 Harrimas Drive 1:48 Selma, Alabama